

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: North East Nazarene Camp Inventory Number: CE-1553
Address: Nazarene Camp Road City: North East Zip Code: 21901
County: Cecil USGS Topographic Map: North East
Owner: Rhine Properties, LLC Is the property being evaluated a district? ☒ yes
272
453
572
Tax Parcel Number: 591 Tax Map Number: 25 Tax Account ID Number: 060516, 089271, 036623
Project: _____ Agency: _____
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☒ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The North East Nazarene Camp was founded in 1917 with the purchase of approximately 30 acres of land in Cecil County, Maryland.¹ The North East Nazarene Camp encompasses approximately 61 acres and is located west of Maryland Route 272 and south of Nazarene Camp Road (Figure One and Figure Two). As of 2006, the camp included 208 lodgings, 112 recreational vehicle (RV) camp sites, 10 tent camp sites, two hotels, two nursery buildings, three tabernacles, a bookstore, dining hall, Snack Shack and manager's home. Additional buildings associated with the functions of the church camp included maintenance, electric, laundry, and restroom facilities, as well as an athletic area that included basketball and volleyball courts, a softball field, and an in-ground pool.

¹ Cecil County Land Records. Deed NDS 351: 910 and Deed CSP 3: 304.

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Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Comments: _____

Jonathan Sager
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Rekunda
Reviewer, NR Program

9/8/09
Date
9/9/09
Date

200903335

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The camp is accessed off of Nazarene Camp Road. The camp grounds are surrounded by a tall chain link fence with barbed wire, ending at the main entrance gate. Not original to the camp, the fence is needed to secure the property and keep out intruders. The main entrance is flanked by two tall rusticated stone piers with concrete pyramidal caps. A low rusticated stone wall slopes to a shorter, rusticated stone pier with concrete pyramidal caps. The entry piers have flower beds encased in wood. There are two secondary entrances, one just east of the main entrance at the rear of the dining hall building. This entrance was used as the camp vendor unloading area. The third entrance is off of Nazarene Camp Road near the intersection with Route 272.

Roadways

The roads within the camp are laid out in two different grid patterns, possibly delineating between different building periods (Figure Four and Figure Five). From the westernmost section of camp to the center, main tabernacle, roads are laid out on a direct north-south grid pattern. Roads along the westernmost boundary curve along the undeveloped border. The outermost roads along the boundary of the camp are primarily gravel. The easternmost section of camp, from the main tabernacle to the boundary at Nazarene Camp Road, is laid out on a northeast-southwest grid pattern that is slightly askew from the roads on the western portion of the property. Most of the roads are paved and just narrow enough for a modest sized automobile. Reynolds Square, located around the main tabernacle, is the only named road not automobile accessible. It is the only walkway in the North East camp.

Roads are named for people influential and important to the North East Nazarene Camp. Many individuals were generous in their time or donations or had attended the camp for a long period of time. The North East Nazarene Church Camp has the following named roads (east to west): Higgs Terrace, Grosse Avenue, Neilson Avenue, Mayberry Avenue, Morrison Avenue, Kethner Way, Walker Avenue, Bresee Avenue, Wilson Avenue, Reynolds Square, Williams Avenue, Miller Avenue, Nease Avenue, Tom Morgan Way, and Edgar Adams Circle. Bresee Avenue was named for Nazarene Founder, Phineas F. Bresee while Edgar Adams Way was named for a former Camp Manager, now deceased.

Although the camp is automobile accessible there are minimal parking areas within the boundaries of the camp. There are parking areas near Hotels A and B as well as near the main entrance and tabernacle. The largest area meant for parking is across the street to the north of the main entrance gate. The camp owned the northern parcel and it was dedicated solely to parking. Electrical power lines run near the road ways. There are no stop signs at intersections; however, there are wide, white lines painted on the ground where the camp roads intersect that also signaled to drivers to stop and proceed cautiously.

Landscape and Layout

The majority of the camp cottages and RV sites are set amongst mature, old growth trees. There is little evidence of intentional plantings around individual cottages as the area is extremely overgrown due to the camp's vacancy for the past several years. A few cottages still display hydrangeas that stand out among the overgrown green brush. In years past, the main camp buildings and entrance area was landscaped, but most of this is now overgrown. The field in front, north of the tabernacle was finely manicured during the camp's occupation. The tabernacle lawn had a wooden gazebo which has been removed. Flower beds with shrubs, perennials, and pines line the north façade of the tabernacle. Although the overall landscaping of the camp was very natural and rustic, landscaped islands occurred where multiple roads intersected, such as near the Snack Shack and Bookstore.

The camp follows a circular layout where roadways curve around the main tabernacle and then run on a grid. Main camp buildings such as the dining hall, snack shack, bookstore, first aid building, and main tabernacle are clustered near the entrance. Camp recreational buildings, including the bath house, picnic grove, swimming pools, basketball and volleyball courts, and playground, line the southern border of camp. The recreational area also has two hotels and nursery and educational buildings. The western section of camp appears to have originally been intended solely for use by RV's; however, over the camp's history some modest cottages were constructed in the RV area. A tent section is located in the southwest corner of camp near the softball fields and across from the teenage tabernacle. Camp cottages surround the main tabernacle in the center of the camp.

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Cottages

The cottages in the camp are all variations of one original form; a one-story, narrow two-bay, shotgun style cottage with a full length porch on the façade.² As of 2009 all cottages are vacant and abandoned. Many of the original 208 cottages have been partially demolished, completely demolished, or extensively damaged by fire. As of July of 2009, 75 cottages have been demolished while 133 cottages are extant variations of the original form.

Cottages are laid out densely on small, very narrow lots. There is approximately three feet between each of the cottages and RV sites. The cottages along Reynolds Square and Goodwin Avenue, closest to the tabernacle, are the oldest cabins on the camp grounds and are situated very close to one another (Figure Six). Cottages along Walker Avenue and Morrison Avenue to the east are similar in one-story form but have slightly wider lots and therefore slightly wider houses. It is likely that the cottages surrounding the tabernacle on Reynolds Square, Goodwin Avenue were constructed first due to their location nearest to the Long Memorial Tabernacle, their modest form and materials and various material replacements.

The largest and densest area for cottage lodgings is in the eastern section of the property. These cottages appear to have been constructed slightly after the cottages around the tabernacle. The materials are similar but the houses are slightly larger in form. The cottages to the west along Miller and Nease Avenues in the RV site area were constructed as infill over the course of the camp's history (Figure Six).

A typical cottage has a narrow one-story, front-gable roof with an overhang and full-length front porch. The cottage form is reminiscent of the early camp meeting tent lodgings with cloth tents help up by a central pole, creating an open front porch area for socialization. The cottages are very modest in construction. The front-gable roofs are generally clad in either asphalt shingles or occasionally asbestos shingles. They have concrete masonry block or stacked wood foundations and are of wood-frame construction. The exterior materials are varied as extensive modifications have occurred over time. The original siding was narrow vertical strips paired in wider vertical planks. Current exterior siding throughout the camp is wide weatherboard, clapboard, asbestos siding, aluminum siding, and vertical wood siding. The original windows were six-over-six, double-hung wood sash on the façade and six-pane wood awning windows on the elevations. Replacement windows include three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows, and various multi-pane double-hung sash aluminum and vinyl windows. Secondary elevations often have original windows, or modern aluminum and vinyl replacements. The front porches are recessed beneath the roofs' eaves. Porches are supported by square, wood posts; some porches have simple square railings while others have no railings. As each cottage had different owners some cottages have different "personal" touches; such as wood panel shutters, ornate railings or decorative porch brackets. Some cottages even had stenciling on exterior shutters or a sign on the porch with the family's surname. Many of the older cottages have a vertical wood bracket on the peak of the gable end; its use other than for ornamentation is unknown.

The original remaining cottages have one large interior room. The interior had wood trim and plaster walls. Low knee walls, shelving units, full walls, or curtains were added to separate spaces. Interior space was usually comprised of a small living area, a bedroom, and a kitchen. Each owner treated the interior space of the cottage differently, modifying and altering according to family needs.

Exterior additions to the original shotgun plan include one-by-one bay shed-roof additions to the rear or rear side elevation of a cottage. The addition often allowed for a bathroom or an expanded kitchen area. Another popular addition was a larger shed-roof addition creating a faux-cross gable appearance on the facade. More extensive alterations to the slightly wider one-story cottages included a small window in the projecting front gable to provide a loft bedroom space. The creation of this loft space allowed the small cottage interior to be used for a living and kitchen area or as a bedroom for the family's children.

There are approximately 7, modern, two-story cottages on the camp grounds. These two-story cottages are similar in form to the original one-story cottages. They have steeply-pitched, projecting front-gable roofs clad in asphalt shingles and are of wood-frame construction. The cottages are typically three-by-two bays with a central door flanked by multi-pane, double-hung vinyl sash windows. They are a rare occurrence and moderately disrupt the modest cottage atmosphere. The modern cottages were built on former RV sites or on the foundations of an older one-story cottage.

² Photographs of early tent shelters mimics the projecting front gable with recessed porch form found at the North East Nazarene Camp.²

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Tabernacles

A tabernacle is a house of worship, specifically a large building for evangelistic services. The Boyd M. Long Memorial Tabernacle is the focal point of the North East Nazarene Camp. The Long Memorial Tabernacle was the main place for all to worship in the Nazarene Camp. Located at the center of the camp, it is accessed from the main entrance and parking area and it faces north. The surrounding lawn was manicured but is now overgrown. One-story cottages surround the tabernacle to the east, west, and south. The Long Memorial Tabernacle is three-by-eight bays with a shallowly pitched, front-gable roof and a hip-roof skirt surrounding it on all sides. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the gable ends are clad in wood weatherboard with a pair of double vent windows. There are six front-gable dormers, three on the west and three on the east elevations. The dormers have single vent windows and are clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. There is a small parapet on the façade with a gold cross.

Rectangular in plan, the Long Memorial Tabernacle is open to the elements on the east, west, and south elevations; it provided the camp with an open-air space to worship and hold community gatherings. Enclosed on the north façade by weatherboard, a pair of six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows flank two, single, horizontal panel entry doors. The doors are accessible by two different sets of concrete stairs. On the east stairs a plaque commemorates "In loving memory of Rev. Eben Burge the Bell Ringer." A wooden sign stating, "Boyd M. Long Memorial Tabernacle" is central between two sets of paired double-hung windows. A glass enclosed bulletin board used to in front of the tabernacle at the southeast corner, it has been removed.

The hip-roof skirt shelters outer bays so that congregation participants had a way to circulate around the three sections of wooden benches. Although empty today, the central sitting area had full wooden pews while the outer columns had modest wood benches. Some pews and benches had cushions for seating. All pews have been removed leaving only the concrete floor and a centrally located "sound box" that was used to control the sound system of the tabernacle. The Long Memorial Tabernacle continues to be supported by large square posts with modest rafter brackets; the tabernacle's framing and trussing are exposed on the interior. Ceiling fans are still dispersed intermittently on the open rafters to provide air circulation. A stage area is located at the enclosed, north end of the tabernacle. When the camp was in use wooden pews were set up on the stage for a choir. A modest wood pulpit was located in the center of the stage surrounded by upholstered chairs. A sign in the form of a scroll stating "Holiness unto the Lord" hung on the back of the stage. As of 2009 the stage area is in solid condition but devoid of any furnishings relating to its use as a gathering area.

The Lighthouse Tabernacle was known as the children's tabernacle and is located to the southeast of the main Long Memorial Tabernacle, near the rear, recreational section of the camp. The Lighthouse Tabernacle faces north. It is surrounded to the north and east by an asphalt paved area with old growth trees, and to the west by an overgrown field where a volleyball court was previously located. To the south of the Lighthouse Tabernacle was a playground that has also been removed. The Lighthouse Tabernacle has no foundation plantings but the remains of four wooden, flower boxes are located near the front entrance. The Lighthouse Tabernacle used to have a mini scale lighthouse in front and a round sign in the entry porch's gable end. The sign depicted a lighthouse and was encircled in a life preserver. Both the lighthouse and the sign have been removed.

The Lighthouse Tabernacle differs from the Long Memorial Tabernacle in both scale and form. The Lighthouse Tabernacle is three-by-six bays with a shallowly pitched, front-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with two, one-bay shed roof wings on the east and west elevations. The cornice is clad with narrow trim and the roof has exposed rafter tails. The Tabernacle has a concrete block foundation and is of wood-frame construction, clad in simple, drop weatherboards. The second story elevations are clad with narrow, vertical planks. It is fully enclosed with pairs of one-over-one, double-hung vinyl windows surrounding the first story. There is a one-story, front-gable entry porch that is clad with asphalt shingles. The pediment is clad with simple, drop weatherboards and supported by square posts. The doors are double, glazed, and wood panel. Despite being vacant, the Lighthouse Tabernacle is weatherproofed and remains in good condition.

The Teen Tabernacle was located on the southwest portion of the North East Nazarene Camp off of Nease Avenue. It was demolished sometime between June 2008 and July 2009; only a concrete slab foundation remains. The Teen Tabernacle was used for worship purposes specifically with the teenaged attendees of the camp. Like the Lighthouse Tabernacle, it was fully enclosed; however, it was of prefabricated construction and of a more modern date than the wood frame Long Memorial Tabernacle or the Lighthouse Tabernacle. The prefabricated warehouse-like building had a shallowly pitched roof. It was accessible through pairs of double, vinyl-panel doors. The few windows were found only on secondary elevations.

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Main Camp Buildings

The Dining Hall is the main building within the larger dining complex area, located just east of the main entrance in the North East Nazarene Camp. The complex is surrounded on the east and south by an asphalt access road, to the west by an asphalt paved parking lot and to the north by an overgrown field. It is a large multi-purpose building with an irregular cross-shape plan that has many additions under the cross-gable roof. The main dining hall block has a side-gable roof with a projecting front-gable roof to the west. The main dining hall entrance is located through a large projecting front-gable porch off of the projecting front-gable wing. The entrance faces west. The front-gable roof is shallowly pitched clad with asphalt shingles and boxed returns. The projection is supported by square posts and has a vinyl clad pediment with a vent window. The entrance is deeply set back and accessible by a low concrete ramp through double glazed and panel doors. The Dining Hall is of wood-frame construction with some concrete masonry unit additions. Windows are replacement one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with vinyl louvered shutters.

A shallowly pitched, side-gable roof addition with boxed returns is attached to the north elevation. On camp maps this addition is labeled "Office." The foundation material is not visible due to overgrowth. The exterior is clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding with vertical corner boards. A one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash replacement window and a glazed and panel entry door are located on the west façade.

There is a secondary Dining Hall entrance addition located on the east elevation that projects from and intersects with the side-gable roof on the west facade. The secondary entrance addition is of masonry construction with an exterior of painted, concrete masonry blocks. The roof is shallowly pitched and clad with asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. There is one interior chimney clad in concrete on the north roofline. The dining hall is accessible beneath a steeply pitched, front-gable entry porch. The entry porch is clad with asphalt shingles and the pediment is clad in vertical weatherboard. The porch is supported by square posts. Fenestration is asymmetrical with one-pane awning windows, and one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows with brick header sills.

There are multiple, irregular additions creating the dining hall complex, projecting off of the south elevation's side-gable wing. A one-story, one-bay, hip-roof addition projects off of the main dining hall's south elevation. It is of concrete masonry block construction with the second story clad in weatherboard. There is an inset front-gable dormer on the west elevation. The dormer is clad in wood weatherboard with a vertical wood door. There is a low, one-story shed roof addition between the rear, secondary dining hall entrance and the rear, south wing of the dining hall. The addition has a raised, concrete foundation and is of concrete masonry block construction. Windows are paired, wide, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash with brick header sills. A central, glazed and paneled door provides access. Despite being vacant the Dining Complex is weatherproofed and remains in good condition.

The Snack Shack is located adjacent to the Dining Hall complex to the south at the intersection of Kethner Way with a landscaped island to the west, the dining hall to the north, an asphalt paved access road to the east, and Kethner Way to the south. The First Aid Building was located south of the Snack Shack but has been demolished. Original foundation plantings are now overgrown along the main, south façade. The Snack Shack is a two-story, three-by-three bay building with a shallowly pitched hip-roof clad in asphalt shingles with exposed rafter tails. The shack has a concrete masonry block foundation and is of masonry construction. The first story is painted concrete masonry block while the second story is clad with wide, wood clapboard. The building is symmetrical with the two entrances recessed beneath the second story at the southwest and northwest clipped building corners. The entry doors are glazed and wood paneled. Windows on the first story are large awnings that open from the inside. Brick headers provide the window's sill. The openings have screens and wood panel awnings that secure and weatherproof the shacks windows. The second story has small, wood, one-pane awning windows. Exterior stairs lead to an opening in the west elevation's second story. The Snack Shack connects to the Dining Hall on its north elevation. It is no longer in use, second story windows are open to the elements, and wood materials are falling into disrepair; the Snack Shack is in fair condition.

The Bookstore is located adjacent to the Long Memorial Tabernacle off of Reynolds Square facing west. The Bookstore was previously surrounded by one-story cottages that have been demolished. There are no foundation plantings but a landscaped island to the north, where Reynolds Square intersects with Kethner Way. The Bookstore is a two-story, two-bay house with a shallowly pitched, hip-roof clad with asphalt shingles. A one-story, two-bay, front-gable addition extends the entry for the building. The Bookstore has a narrow cornice and exposed rafter tails. It has a concrete block foundation and is of wood-frame construction. The exterior is clad with a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. Replacement windows are single, one-

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over-one, double-hung vinyl sash. The entrance is accessed by a wooden ramp off of the façade. The ramp is of wood-frame construction and the sides are clad in latticework. The entrance is accessible through the partially recessed addition. Despite being vacant the former Bookstore is weatherproofed and remains in good condition.

The Manager's House is located just west of the main entrance off of Nazarene Camp Road facing south. It is surrounded on the east by a former basketball court that has been overgrown, to the south by the main parking area, to the west by a new home, and to the north by the camp's chain link fence. The Manager's House is a three-by-two-bay dwelling with a shallowly pitched, side-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and a boxed cornice with overhanging eaves. The dwelling has a one-story, three-by-one bay addition off of the south façade. The Manger's House has a raised concrete foundation and is of wood-frame construction clad with a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. There is a central, brick stretcher chimney with a corbelled cap on the south roof near the ridge. Replacement windows are single, one-over-one, vinyl sash. The main entrance is accessible through the one-story, front-gable addition on the south façade. It has a shallowly pitched roof clad with asphalt shingles with a boxed cornice and overhanging eaves. There is an exterior end, brick stretcher chimney on the east elevation. The addition has a raised concrete foundation and is clad with a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. The glazed and paneled door has vinyl paneled shutter-surrounds and is flanked by two, single, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash windows with paneled shutters. There is an octagonal window in the addition's gable end's peak. A one-story, shed roof entry porch projects above the door. It is clad in asphalt shingles and is supported by square posts. Six wood stairs lead to the wood platform. Still occupied, the Manager's House is stable, weatherproofed and remains in good condition.

The modern, prefabricated house at 200 Nazarene Camp Road is located to the west of the Manager's House at the northern boundary of camp. The house faces south and is bound to the north by a chain link fence, the west by a grass lawn, the south by an asphalt parking area, and the east by the Manager's House. As the house is currently occupied it has some low, sparse foundation plantings. Two conifer trees flank the main entrance and a deciduous tree is located west. It has a shallowly pitched, side-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and a shallowly pitched, front-gable eyebrow dormer on the façade. There is a shallowly-pitched, front-gable roof above the main entrance. The house has a foundation clad in vertical, vinyl siding, and is of wood-frame construction. The exterior is symmetrical and clad in vinyl siding. There are two sets of paired, six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash windows with louvered shutters on the façade. The sets of windows that immediately flank the entrance have slight projections and a narrow shed roof clad with asphalt shingles. The house is accessible by a large wooden ramp that has square wood supports. A non-contributing, modern, pre-fabricated shed building, located to the east, is associated with this home. Currently occupied by the active camp manager and of modern construction the house at 200 Nazarene Camp Road is non-contributing to the North East Nazarene Church Camp.

Hotels A and B are located at the south end of camp near the recreational facilities and slightly set back from an unnamed asphalt and gravel road. The hotels face northeast and are surrounded by some old growth trees and grassy fields. The hotels were constructed at the same time; however, Hotel A burned down between June 2008 and July 2009. In reviewing previous survey photographs, the hotels appear to be identical in form, material and purpose; they only differ by access features such as stairway and ramp placements. Hotel B is a two-story, three-by-ten bay lodging that has a steeply pitched, front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails.³ A one-story, porch with a hip-skirt roof wraps around the exterior. The hotel is of wood-frame construction with a concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in wood weatherboard. Fenestration is symmetrical with one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash replacement windows. The façade's central bay is partially enclosed by wood weatherboard. A glazed and wood panel door on the southeast elevation leads to a set of stairs providing access to the hotel rooms on the second story. Single, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash replacement windows flank the enclosed stairway. Three double-hung sash windows are on the second story with a vent window in the gable end's peak.

There are ten hotel rooms on either side of the southwest and southeast first story elevations. Second story hotel rooms are accessible by an enclosed stairwell on the main façade; Hotel B has a total of 40 rooms. Each room has a wood panel door with a screen door and single, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash window. Many of the rooms still have one double bed and a set of bunk beds with shelving for clothes storage; some are empty. First-story hotel rooms are accessible from the hip-roof porch. The porch roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has square, wood supports. The porch is accessible by a long wood

³ Hotel B is more modest but similar in form and function to the Emory Grove Hotel (built 1887) on the Emory Grove Campground in Glyndon, MD a Methodist Campground.

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ramp and set of stairs on the southwest elevation and by stairs on the southeast elevation. Hotel B retains its form and details however the building is not weatherproofed; due to vacancy and exposure to elements the Hotel is in fair condition.

There are two Nursery and Educational buildings just west of the hotels. The Nursery and preschooler's Noah's Ark building burned down at some point between June 2008 and July 2009. The building was contemporaneous with an educational building located to the west. In an undated photograph, the preschoolers' section of the building, the west wing, had Noah's Ark wooden cutouts on the exterior. Although the Nursery and Noah's Ark is partially demolished its plan can be ascertained as both buildings were contemporaries and U-shape in form.

The educational building adjacent to the Nursery and Noah's Ark has two shallowly pitched, front-gable wings connected by a side-gable wing. The roofs are clad in asphalt shingles with boxed cornices and overhanging eaves. The building faces north off of an unnamed gravel road near the corner of Williams Avenue. It has no foundation plantings but some overgrown brush. The building is of wood-frame construction and clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding atop a solid concrete foundation. Fenestration is asymmetrical. There are single one-pane, vinyl awning windows in the gable end of each front-gable wing. Other window openings have been secured by plywood, therefore details are not visible. The recessed entrance is beneath the side-gable roof accessible by stairs from the west and ramp from the east. There are two, glazed and panel entry doors on the north façade. Replacement vinyl siding has melted off of the educational building's east elevation due to the radiating heat from the adjacent Nursery and Noah's Ark building fire. Although weatherproofed, the educational building suffered heat damage when the Nursery and Noah's Ark building was on fire, therefore the building is in fair-to-good condition.

Utilitarian Camp Buildings

A Bathhouse services the southeast recreational corner of camp. The Bathhouse is located amongst the remains of an in-ground swimming pool and toddler pool to the south, a vacant playground area to the west, an overgrown parking area to the east and a picnic grove to the southeast. The Bathhouse is surrounded by asphalt to the south, west, and north. It has a side-gable roof with flared eaves that are clad in asphalt shingles. The Bathhouse is of concrete masonry construction, the exterior is concrete block. Separate entrances for men and women are recessed beneath the flared eaves. The gable ends have a pair of slanted, vent windows and are clad in vinyl siding. The women's section of the bathhouse is on the south elevation, closest to the pool area while the men's section of the bathhouse is on the north façade. The gender specific areas are accessed by wood panel entry doors. Windows are one-pane, either fixed or awning. Despite being vacant and in need of maintenance, the Bathhouse is weatherproofed and remains in good condition.

There are two Electrical Buildings associated with the North East Nazarene Camp grounds. One is located in the southeastern section of camp adjacent to the Lighthouse Tabernacle. The second is located on the Maintenance Complex in the western section of camp. The southeastern Electrical Building is located off of an unnamed asphalt road, across from Hotel B at the southern end of camp. It is situated among old growth trees, west of the Lighthouse Tabernacle and north of the former volleyball courts. It has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. It is of concrete masonry construction. The first story is concrete masonry block while the second story is clad in wood siding. Fenestration is asymmetrical. There is an original, single, two-over-two, double-hung wood sash window as well as a one-pane replacement window and one-pane awning windows. There is an opening where double-doors would have been located as well as a single, flush wood entry door located on the west facade. Vacant and exposed to elements, the eastern Electrical Building is in fair condition.

There is a cluster of maintenance related buildings in the western section of the camp. A modest shed, an electrical building, a large maintenance shed, and a radio room are located in the third block of Nease Avenue. The individual buildings front either to Nease Avenue facing east or to an unnamed road facing north. They are surrounded by undeveloped woods to the west and cottages and RV sites to the south, east, and north. The Radio Room is located to the south of the cluster at Nease Road, facing east. It has a steeply pitched, front-gable roof clad with asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails and overhanging eaves. The Radio Room is of wood-frame construction; the foundation is not visible. The façade is clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding while the secondary elevations are clad in vertical weatherboard. There is a single, aluminum sliding window and a vinyl panel replacement door on the façade. Directly to the west of the Radio Room is a modest shed with a front-gable roof. The shed is not stabilized and the asphalt-clad roof is sinking. The shed is of wood-frame construction and the exterior is clad in vertical weatherboard. Vacant and in need of maintenance, the Radio Room and associated shed are in fair condition.

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The Maintenance Shed is north of the Radio Room along Nease Avenue, facing east. It is two-story, three-by-two-bays and rectangular in plan. The shallowly pitched, side-gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles with cornice returns. The Maintenance Shed is of wood-frame construction with a concrete foundation, it is clad in vertical wood siding. Two large vertical wood doors slide across the east elevation to secure and close large door openings. There is a wood panel entry door on the north end of the west elevation. Despite being vacant and no longer in use the Maintenance Shed is weatherproofed, stable and in good condition.

An Electrical Shed is located at the corner of Nease Avenue and a gravel side road. It is surrounded by overgrown brush. The Electrical Shed has a steeply pitched, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with overhanging eaves. It is of concrete masonry construction; the exterior is concrete masonry block. The gable ends are clad in wide, weatherboard. A vertical plank door with iron hinges is on the north façade. No longer in use and overgrown with ivy, the western Electrical Shed is in fair condition.

The last utilitarian North East Nazarene Church Camp building is a Restroom and Laundry Room in the west section of camp, located in the third block of Williams Avenue. It is surrounded by old growth trees and has extensive, overgrown foliage on the northwest and southeast corners of the east façade. The Restroom and Laundry building has a side-gable roof with a skirt hip-roof on all elevations. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves. The building has a raised, concrete block foundation and is clad with various materials on the exterior. The lower portion of the wall is clad in regular concrete masonry block, atop that is a decorative concrete masonry block, with vertical scours in the block. Atop the decorative block and beneath the roof line is a clerestory of one-pane awning windows separated by wide, vertical planks. The restrooms have symmetrical form and fenestration. The center of the building is recessed to provide entry to the men and women's bathroom facilities as well as the central laundry room. Doors are single, metal with wood casing. Despite being vacant the Restroom and Laundry Room is weatherproofed and in good condition.

Recreational Areas

The North East Nazarene Camp had two main recreational areas, one near the main entrance and one along the south, end of camp. Near the main entrance, adjacent to the Manager's House was a basketball court. The court is gone; however, a pole that used to hold the basket remains. The ground is becoming overgrown, but the sand from the original court is still present. To the south is an open lawn that had a wooden gazebo (now gone) and a canopy. West of the main lawn was another parking area as well as shuffle board courts. The shuffle board courts are in very poor condition. The courts are slightly raised on concrete slabs bound by large wood logs. The concrete is cracked, the "court" is no longer painted, and the support logs are falling away.

Along the rear, south end of camp is the most extensive recreational area. It has two trail entrances, one on the southeast end and one on the southwest end of camp. A picnic grove is located between the swimming area and the southeast trail. The grove is now extremely overgrown and no longer discernable from the undeveloped forest to the south. The swimming pool has been drained and covered, while the circular toddler pool is open to the elements and in disrepair. The rear basketball court and volleyball courts are both abandoned with only the metal frames for each sports netting remaining. The sand courts are becoming overgrown. The Camp playground used to have a slide and swing set. All playground equipment has been removed and the formerly manicured area is now overrun by weeds and saplings. A second playground and volleyball court is across the street from the first to the north, between Hotel B and the Lighthouse Tabernacle. Both the playground and volleyball court has had its equipment removed and are now becoming overgrown. The southwest trail entrance and end of Williams Avenue to the south leads to a softball field. The framing for the back stop is the only reminder of the former manicured field. A campfire site is located on the west at the end of Williams Avenue. It has some remnants of log supports, possibly for a bleacher system. A wooden, outdoor stage area remains.

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HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Camp Meeting Movement

Camp Meetings originated on the southern frontier during "the Great Revival (1787-1805) in response to an environment in which population was widely scattered and church facilities were few."⁴ Due to the duration of religious services and the distance to attend many attendees would camp at the location of the service. The term "camp meeting" did not come into general use until circa 1802; however, the first camp meetings occurred in the southern states in the late-eighteenth century. Early meetings were popular with Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, but Methodism prevailed as the dominant faith associated with the camp meeting movement throughout the nineteenth century.⁵ Preachers such as Daniel Asbury and James McGready used them as a means of "reaching the rough pioneer."⁶ The first permanent Methodist camp meeting was located at the Wesleyan Grove on Martha's Vineyard, founded in 1835.⁷

Camp meetings were most often, but not exclusively, held outside as a "self-styled outdoor religious gathering in which the people sustain themselves while camping on the grounds for the duration of the services."⁸ Held mostly in the summer months, camp meetings typically lasted for four days with services scheduled from early morning until late evening. Early camps have been described by scholars as a "village in the woods" with trees "above an architecture."⁹

The earliest camps were guided by Methodist principles; camp meetings became a major vehicle for the expansion of Methodism during the nineteenth century. They were seen as a technique of revivalism but also a "vital medium for church growth."¹⁰ In the late-nineteenth century the Holiness movement breathed new life into the camp meeting movement. The Holiness movement, originally a fraction of Methodism, evolved into a new interdenominational movement from which several new denominations such as Wesleyan, Free Methodist, and Nazarene.

One of the best examples and largest of the Holiness denominations is the church of the Nazarene. While some local churches sponsor a local camp, almost every district conducts official district camp meetings, and many of these grounds are now referred to as "District Centers."¹¹ The North East Nazarene Camp is a denominational camp meeting and an example of a Holiness camp meeting, as the camp is associated with the Nazarene faith. Some churches, like North East, have district as well as national encampments; the North East Nazarene Camp is an example of a shared Philadelphia and Washington District camp. Denominational camps allowed for a unity of evangelism and organization while offering the denomination a vehicle for expansion while maintaining the image of revivals.¹² The denominational camps include all the self-styled churches within the Holiness movement, such as the Church of the Nazarene. The Church of the Nazarene established the camp meeting as an official institution within the denomination. The Holiness camp meeting is still an active and growing part of the Holiness movement and the American religious scene. Camp meetings summer assemblies, which mixed preaching and recreation, continued well into the twentieth century.

⁴ Brown, Kenneth O., "Holy Ground a Study of the American Camp Meeting." New York: Garland Publishing, Inc, 1992. The Great Revival was a period of deep religious fervor spanning the years between the American Revolution and the Civil War.

⁵ Weiss, Ellen, "City in the Woods." New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.

⁶ Johnson, Charles A., "The Frontier Camp Meeting." Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1955.

⁷ Weiss, Ellen, 1987: i. Permanent campgrounds had structures such as sheds, board tents, and cottages that provided comfort for the participants.

⁸ Brown, Kenneth O., 1992: xiii.

⁹ Weiss, Ellen, 1987: 13.

¹⁰ Brown, Kenneth O., 1992: 22.

¹¹ Brown, Kenneth O., 1992: 66.

¹² Brown, Kenneth O., 1992: 40.

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Church of the Nazarene

Church of the Nazarene founder, Dr. Phineas F. Bresee said, "the Church of the Nazarene was born in a Holiness revival."¹³ The spiritual vision of early Nazarenes was derived from the doctrinal core of John Wesley's preaching, and Methodism. Differing in focus from the Methodist preaching of the time, in October of 1895, Phineas F. Bresee, D.D., and Joseph P. Widney, M.D., with about 100 others, organized the Church of the Nazarene at Los Angeles. Phineas F. Bresee's 38 years of experience as a "pastor, superintendent, editor, college board member, and camp meeting preacher in Methodism," along with "his unique personal magnetism, entered into the ecclesiastical statesmanship that he brought to the merging of the several Holiness churches into a national body."¹⁴ In 1908 the Church of the Nazarene embraced seven other denominations and part of two other groups to form the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene.¹⁵

The Nazarenes and the Wesleyan Church emerged as the two denominations that eventually drew together a majority of the Holiness movement's independent strands.¹⁶ They held that Christians sanctified by faith should follow Christ's example and preach the gospel to the poor. They believed that "unnecessary elegance and adornment of houses of worship did not represent the spirit of Christ but the spirit of the world, and that their expenditures of time and money should be given to Christ-like ministries for the salvation of souls and the relief of the needy."¹⁷ It is this belief of unnecessary elegance that helps explain the modest buildings in the North East Nazarene Camp. It was not necessary for the purpose of the camp to build ornate cottages or grand hotels like some other camp meetings at the time, as the focus was on the salvation of souls and relief of the needy.

Accommodations and Layout

At most camps, like Wesleyan Grove in Martha's Vineyard, the first accommodations were impermanent structures, which were gradually replaced by lodgings of frame construction. In 1854 Reverend B. W. Gorham wrote the *Camp Meeting Manual*, a guide to help churches plan a successful and effective camp meeting. In addition to specifying the best time for a camp meeting (June 20 – July 15th or August 20 – September 15), and suggesting a meeting length of 5 -8 days, he also provided specific measurements and uses for buildings and fixtures.¹⁸ This manual provided camp meeting with a model of form and layout. Early-eighteenth century camp meetings had three basic designs during the frontier encampment movement, the circular, the oblong square, and the open horseshoe. The circular was the most popular and the early designs became a patten for later permanent camp meeting sites.¹⁹ Although some later campgrounds had more elaborate designs or hired famous landscape designers, the North East Nazarene Camp Meeting maintained its modest roots with a simple circular plan.

"The highly ordered layout of the grounds worked to direct gazes between and among buildings and their users. The physical and symbolic focus of these camps, the tabernacles, occupied strategic locations."²⁰ At the North East Nazarene Camp the tabernacle was located in the center with rows of cottages surrounding it. A tabernacle was the main sanctuary on any campground where "campers gather for preaching or sacramental services."²¹ As the development of permanent campgrounds

¹³ Smith, Timothy L., "Called Unto Holiness." Kansas City: Nazarene Publishing House, 1962. The General Assembly of 1919, in response to memorials from 35 district assemblies, officially changed the name of the organization to Church of the Nazarene because of new meanings that had become associated with the term "Pentecostal." The Church was renamed Church of the Nazarene.

¹⁴ "History of the Church of the Nazarene." Church of the Nazarene. 2009. 23 July 2009.

<http://www.nazarene.org/ministries/administration/visitorcenter/history/display.aspx>.

¹⁵ The seven denominations were: the Central Evangelical Holiness Association (New England), the Association of Pentecostal Churches of America (Middle Atlanfc States), New Testament Church of Christ (South), Independent Holiness Church (Southwest), the Church of the Nazarene (West Coast), the Pentecostal Church of Scotland, and the Pentecostal Mission (Southeast). Several mergers occurred regionally before regional churches, in turn, united together in 1907 and 1908.

¹⁶ "History of the Church of the Nazarene."

¹⁷ "History of the Church of the Nazarene."

¹⁸ Weiss, Ellen, 1987: 17.

¹⁹ Brown, Kenneth O., 1992: 23.

²⁰ Andrezejewski, Anna Vemer, "The Gazes of Hierarchy at Religious Camp Meeting, 1850-1925." *People, Power, Places Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, VIII* (2000): 138-157.

²¹ Weiss, Ellen, 1987: 17.

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were established, the materials used in construction of the tabernacle varied from wood, like at North East, or metal, canvas or even a natural amphitheater open to the weather.²²

At North East original cottages faced inward towards the tabernacle while later cottages faced inward towards each other. Circular plans had limits in expansion since cottages could not be added in the circle as the camp grew. Instead new cottages formed extra rows immediately behind the first. One of the previous caretakers, Muriel Wetzel, explained that "initially all of the original cabins flanked the tabernacle in an oval shape. Later an additional row of cabins was added behind the first, and subsequently, additional cabins were built outside the original plan."²³ The placement of cottages in relationship to the Long Memorial Tabernacle highlights the careful design of camp meetings and the importance of lines of vision.

As in the North East Nazarene Camp, where facing the tabernacle was not possible, cabins faced one another and roads that led toward the tabernacle as "perhaps the best alternative to gazing upon the minister."²⁴ The proximity of cabins to one another without yards, fences, or dense clusters of trees on camp meeting grounds meant privacy was all but impossible.²⁵ The large porches on cottages encouraged the openness of camp families with attendees' free time in view of others.

Boarding houses or hotels were a place where visitors could attend a camp meeting without being a member of a specific church. Since they were not camp members or regular attendees, the boarding houses were typically located at the edge of the grounds, separating and creating a hierarchy among attendees. This is the case at the North East Nazarene Camp where the hotels are located along the southern boundary of camp. "Man-made or natural boundaries, such as fences, tree lines, or creeks, surrounded the camp meetings, separating them physically and symbolically from the outside world and marking them off as sacred spaces."²⁶

North East Nazarene Camp

Camp meetings were a popular destination throughout Maryland. There were 120 "live encampments around the nation which were established in 1876 or earlier."²⁷ Of the 120 early camp meetings, one was located in Maryland; Emory Grove, established in 1868 in Glyndon, Baltimore County. By 1992, 23 camp meetings were documented in Maryland (Figure Six).²⁸ North East, Maryland is a rural community in Cecil County at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, only 50 miles from either Philadelphia or Baltimore. Despite the small locality, North East has two camp meetings within a five mile radius; the North East Nazarene Camp, owned and used by the Philadelphia and Washington Districts since 1917 and the Sandy Cove Bible Conference, an interdenominational camp founded by Reverend George Palmer.²⁹

The North East Nazarene Camp was founded in 1917 with the purchase of approximately 30 acres of land in Cecil County, Maryland.³⁰ The camp was a joint venture by the Washington-Philadelphia District Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene Camp Meeting. The Philadelphia District is currently composed of 65 churches in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey.

²² The design of tabernacles referenced their early roots of impermanence with canvas tents with various peaks. Later, modern tabernacles might mimic those original peaks in roof pitch or use of dormers.

²³ Andrezejewski, Anna Vemer, 2000: 139.

²⁴ Andrezejewski, Anna Vemer, 2000: 155.

²⁵ Andrezejewski, Anna Vemer, 2000: 155. and Weiss, Ellen, 1987: 70.

²⁶ Andrezejewski, Anna Vemer, 2000: 144.

²⁷ Brown, Kenneth O., 1992: 25.

²⁸ Of the 23 camp meetings, six are listed on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places: Emory Grove Hotel and Tabernacle (Glyndon) (BA: 691), Emory Grove Camp Meeting Grounds (Gaithersburg) (M:20-8), Free Methodist Campground (Maryland-Virginia Conference) Historic District (M:15-74), Damascus Camp Meeting (M: 10-21), Town of Washington Grove (M:21-5), Union Grove Camp Ground (AL-111-C-045), Ewell Smith Island Survey District (S-333).

²⁹ Carol Lynch. Phone Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner, 23 July 2009. Sandy Cove Bible Conference, now Sandy Cove Ministries, was founded in the 1930s by Dr. George Palmer, pastor of Haddon Heights Baptist Church in New Jersey. The current camp meeting, originally the location of a professional women's retreat, was purchased for Sandy Cove's use in 1946. Sandy Cove established a summer tent revival and camp meeting facility. They utilized the original professional retreat buildings and expanded the camp; adding a prayer cabin and tabernacle in 1947 and 1948 respectively. In the 1980s Sandy Cove expanded for use year round with a variety of accommodations.

³⁰ Cecil County Land Records. Deed NDS 351: 910 and Deed CSP 3: 304.

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The governing body's name was modified throughout the Camp's 91 active years with the most recent incarnation of The Washington-Philadelphia District Church of the Nazarene, Inc.³¹ Both Districts ran and supported the camp until 1985 when the Washington District chose to end its support and maintenance of the camp.³²

Historically, the church camp was made up of various parcels; today's camp contains a total of approximately 61 acres. The northernmost parcel number 453, bound by Nazarene Camp Road, was purchased in 1917; the southernmost parcel number 591 was purchased in 1945.³³ Between 1917 and 2006, 208 lodgings were constructed as were 112 recreational vehicle camp sites, 10 tent camp sites, two hotels, two nursery buildings, three tabernacles, and various other camp related buildings. The development of the church camp and its associated cabins, camp buildings, and religious centers were constructed on the original parcel acquired in 1917.

Statement of Significance

Founded in 1917 with buildings constructed circa the 1920s, the North East Nazarene Church Camp is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C. The North East Nazarene Church Camp is eligible under Criteria A as a significant example of a site representing American social and religious traditions which began in the eighteenth century and continue in the twentieth century. The site represents a continuum of use as a retreat location for parishes of the Nazarene religious community from the Washington, DC and Philadelphia Pennsylvania areas since 1917.

The Church Camp is also eligible under Criterion C as a site that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and period of camp architecture. The design of the camp followed the traditional camp meeting form, which has a centrally located building for meetings and individual cabins arranged in a circular or semi-circular pattern. The plan has not been altered, but has been expanded to accommodate increased patronage. Following the construction of the original cottages subsequent cottages were built with slight variation to the original form (133 cottages remain) until the camp closed in 2006.

Despite the demolition of some cottages and loss of one of the two hotels by fire, the North East Nazarene Church Camp remains intact with most of the original structures and layout. The Camp's location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association remain intact. The North East Nazarene Church Camp retains a good level of integrity as the property comprises a largely intact early-twentieth century historic rural landscape that displays an important and enduring American religious tradition, continuity of Methodist religious tradition in camp meeting design and layout.

³¹ Cecil County Land Records. Deed NDS 351.

³² Cecil County Land Records. Deed NDS 351: 917. After the separation a new corporation governed by a Board of Trustees was comprised of cottage owners at the North East Camp and or contributing members to the North East Camp Association. The Washington District also retained use of the camp.

³³ Kenneth O. Brown has the Washington District Camp owning a camp meeting in North East in 1908 with the Philadelphia District Camp renting a camp meeting in North East. Deed research uncovered that the property the North East Nazarene Camp is located on today was purchased from Charles W. Simpers in 1917 by the Copson Park Holiness Camp Meeting Association. If the Washington District Camp did own a camp meeting in North East in 1908 it was not at the current North East Nazarene Camp location. Cecil County Land Records. Deed CSP 1: 206.

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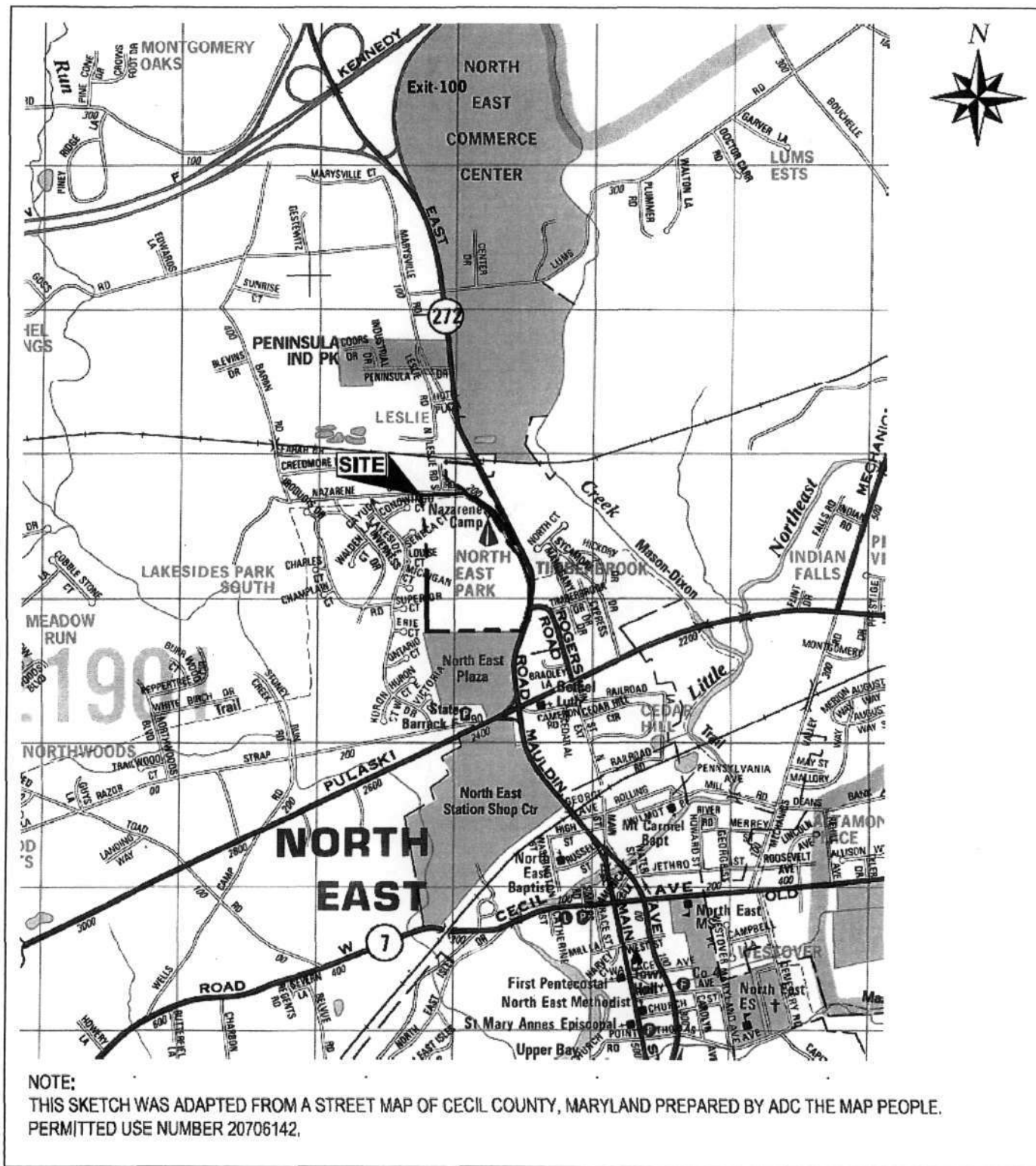


Figure One: Site Location Map North East Nazarene Camp

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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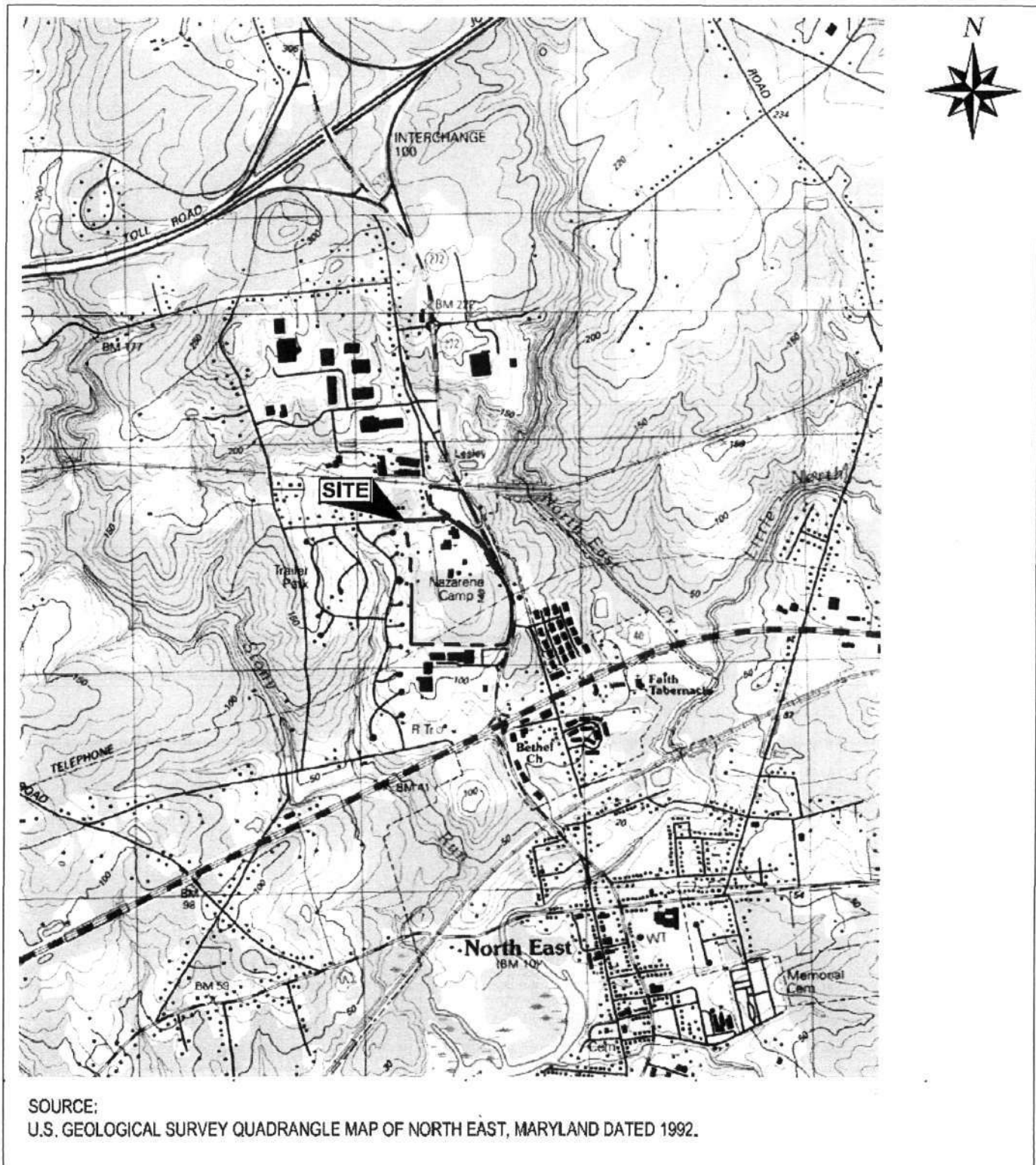


Figure Two: Topographic Map North East Nazarene Camp

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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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Figure Three: Aerial Map of North East Nazarene Camp

CE-1553

KEY
 ◆ NURSE
 ▲ ELECTRIC WATER POWER
 △ ELECTRIC WATER
 ○ ELECTRIC
 □ NO FLOCKING



Welcome!
North East Nazarene Camp
North East, Maryland

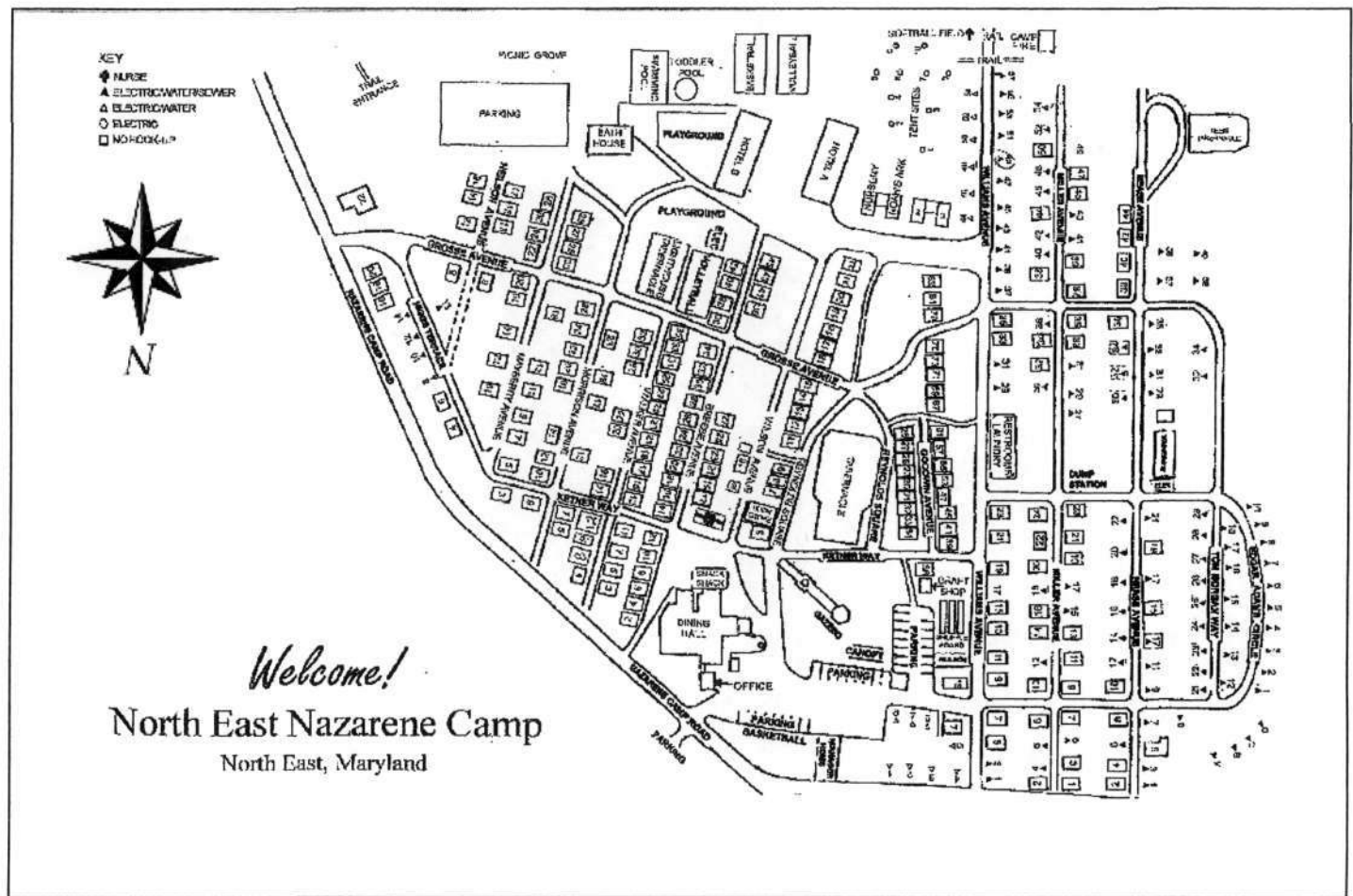


Figure Four: Camp Layout North East Nazarene Camp

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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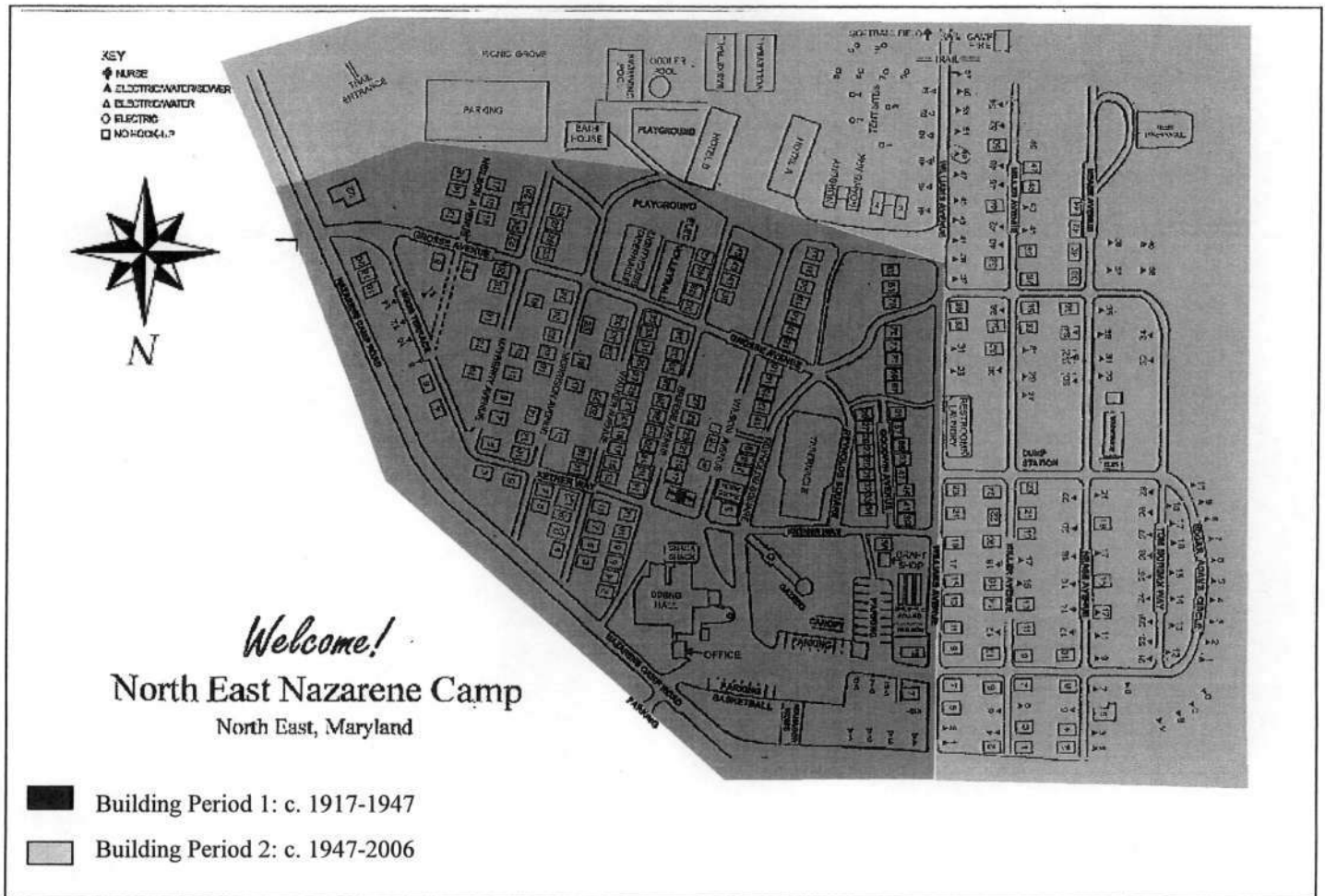


Figure Five: Building Period North East Nazarene Camp

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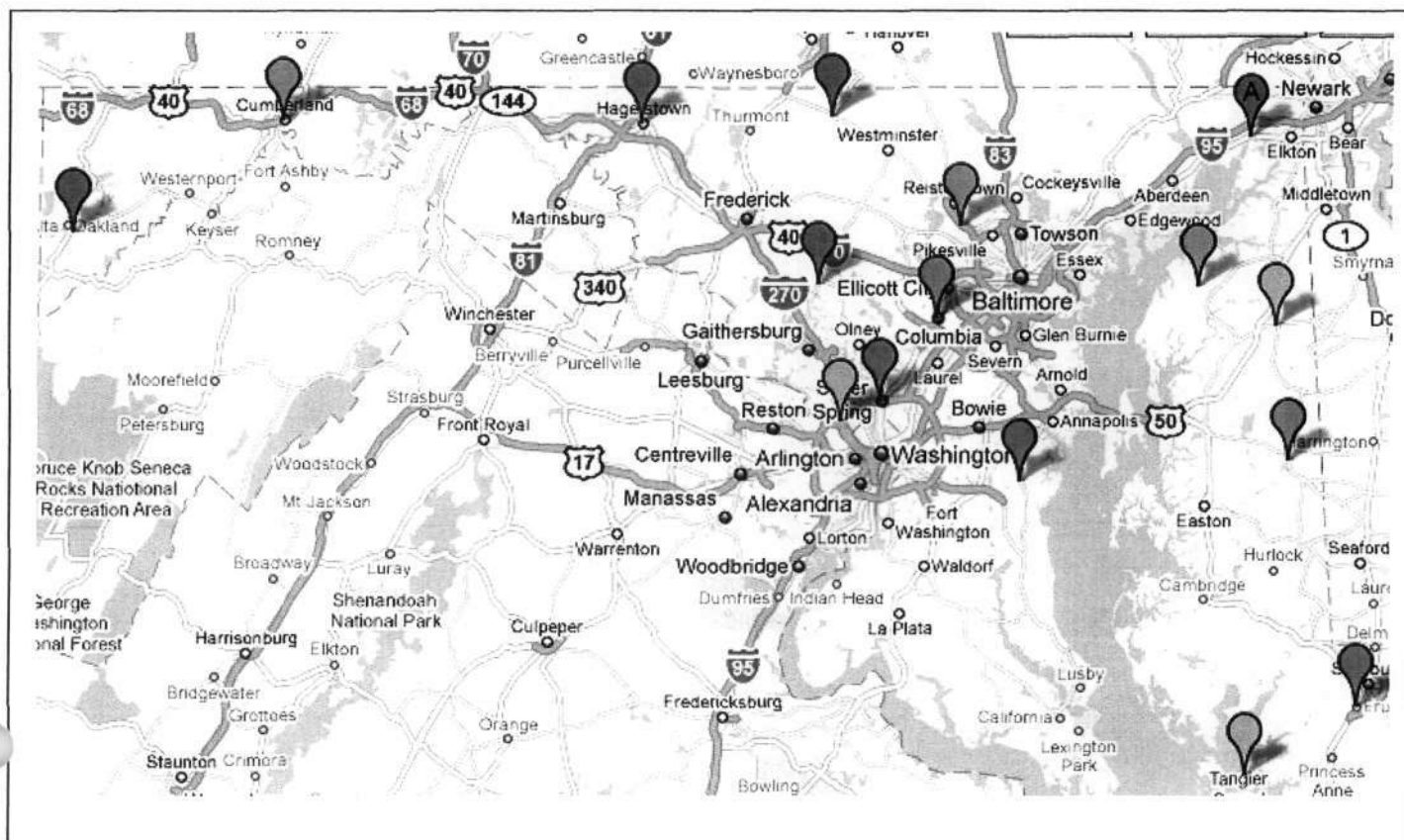
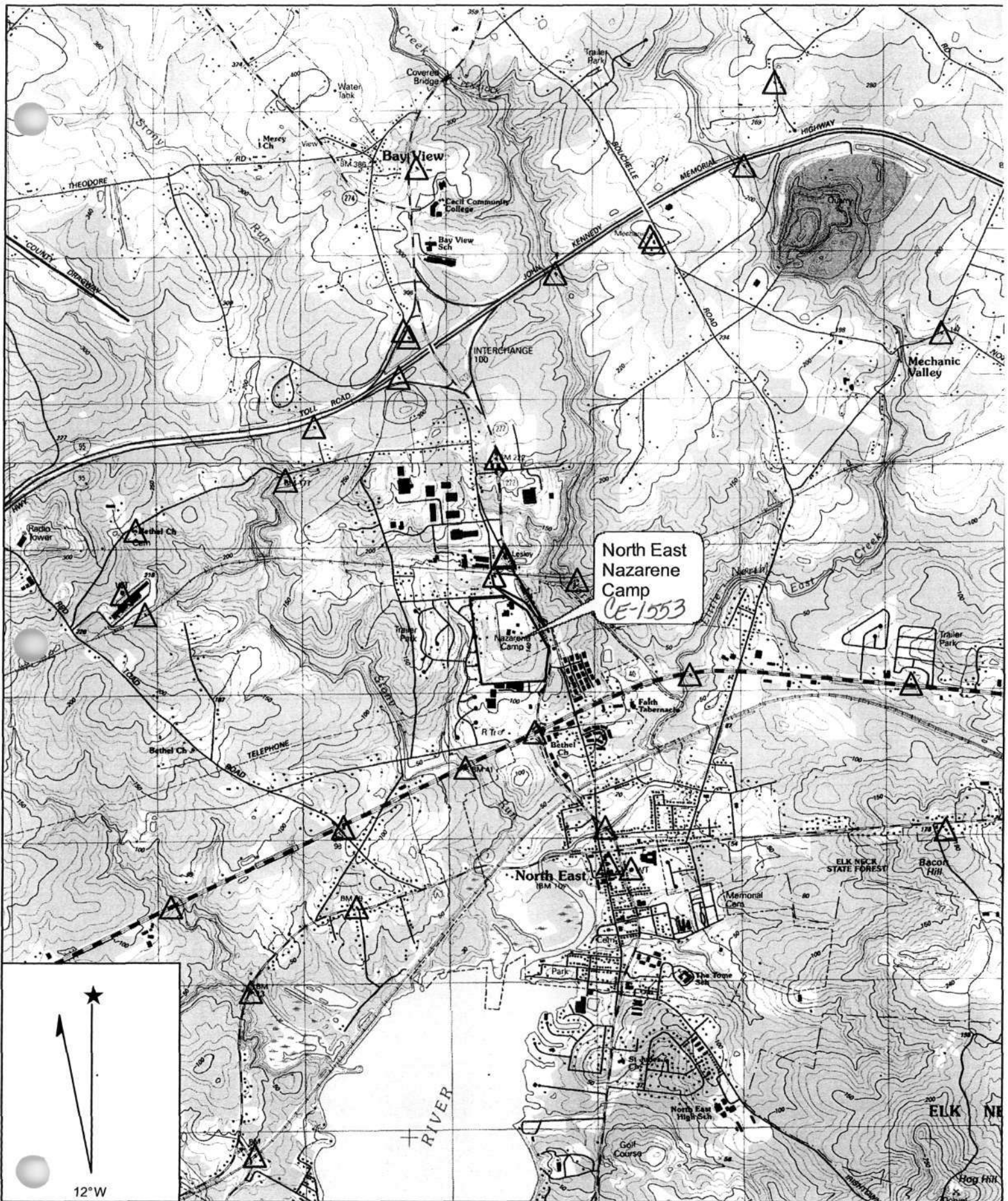


Figure Six: Maryland Camp Meeting Locations 1992

Note: North East Nazarene Camp is denoted by the "A" pin.
Some cities had multiple church camps in their locality.



Name: NORTH EAST
 Date: 7/10/2009
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2667 feet

Location: 039°36' 58.52" N 075°57' 04.28" W
 Caption: North East Nazarene Camp
 Nazarene Camp Road,
 North East, MD (Cecil County)

Photograph Log
Digital Photographs

Frame Number	MIHP #	Resource Name	County/State	Photographer	Date of Photo	Location of Negative	Description
1	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Cabin 2 Nease Avenue SW Façade
2	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	RV Site 1 Nease Avenue View SW
3	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	RV Site Context Edgar Adams Circle
4	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Cabin 9 Miller Avenue W Façade Railing Detail
5	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Cabin 16 Miller Avenue W Façade
6	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Cabin 9 Williams Avenue E Façade
7	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Teen Tabernacle Site Demolished
8	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Maintenance Buildings (Radio Building and Unknown) S Elevations
9	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Maintenance Building Nease Avenue N Façade
10	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Electric Shed Nease Avenue N Façade
11	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Restroom and Laundry Building E Façade
12	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Nursery Building Two and Three N Façade
13	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Nursery Building Two and Three E Elevation
14	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Hotel B W Elevation
15	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Hotel B NE Façade and Elevation
16	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Bath House SW Elevation
17	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Breese Avenue Context One story with Overhang Cabins 16, 18, 22, 30, 32, 34 View S
18	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Walker Avenue Context One story with Overhang Cabins 13, 15, 17 View W
19	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Cabins 30 and 32 Walker Avenue W Façade
20	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Lighthouse Tabernacle NE Façade
21	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Lighthouse Tabernacle W Elevation
22	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Electric Shed S Façade
23	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Goodwin Avenue Context One story with Overhang Cabins 79, 75, 73, 71, 69, 67 View N
24	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Book Store W Façade
25	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Snack Shack W Façade
26	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Dining Hall Complex Rear, SE Elevation
27	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Dining Hall Complex W Façade
28	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Dining Hall Complex NE Elevation
29	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Entry Gate View S
30	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Manager's House S Façade
31	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	200 Nazarene Camp Road S Façade
32	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Boyd M. Long Tabernacle W Elevation
33	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Boyd M. Long Tabernacle N Façade
34	CE-1553	North East Nazarene Camp	Cecil County, MD	Beibei Su	7.8.09	MHT	Delmarva Power Station View W

CE-1553



CE-1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Cabin 2 Nease Avenue SW Facade

1 of 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

RV Site 1 Nease Avenue View SW

2 of 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

RV Site context Edgar Adams Circle

3 of 34



CTE - 1553

North East Mazanena Camp

Cecil County, MD

BeiBei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

Cabin 9 Miller Avenue E Facade Railing Detail

4 of 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Cabin 16 Miller Avenue W Facade

5 of 34



CFE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil Conway, MD

Bei'bei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Cabin 9 Williams Avenue E Facade

6 of 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil Conroy, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

Teen Tabernacle Site Demolished

7 of 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Maintenance Buildings (Radio Building and Unknown) S Elevations.

8 of 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei. Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Maintenance Building Nease Avenue N. Facade

9 of 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Electric Steel Nense Avenue N. Facade

10 A 34



CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

Restroom and Laundry Building E Facade

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CE-1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Nursery Building Two and Three N Facade.

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CE-1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Nursery Building Two & Three E elevation

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CE- 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Hotel B W Elevation

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

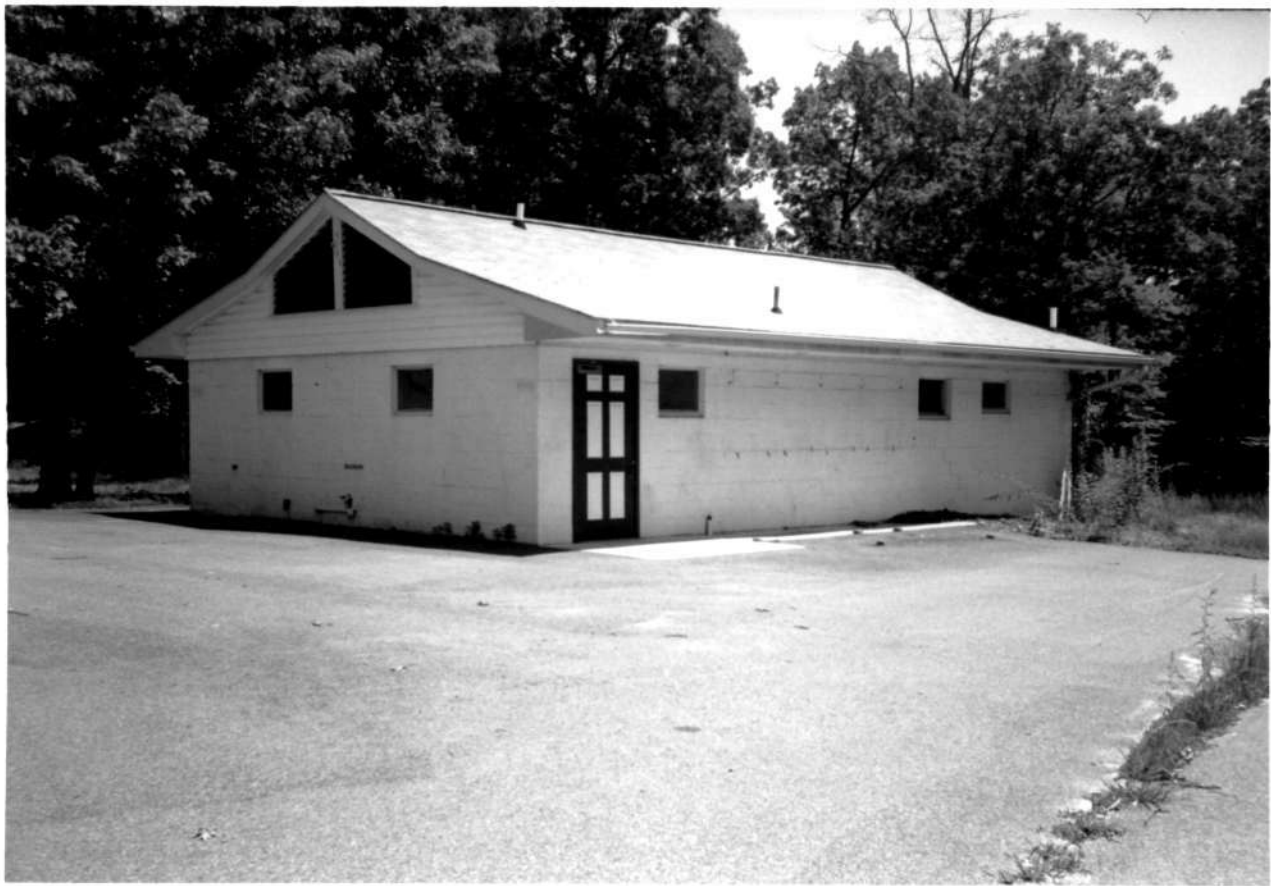
Beibei Sn

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Hotel B NE Facade & Elevation

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CE - 1553

North East Hazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beibei Sn

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Bath House SW Elevation

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil Conroy (MD)

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

S view

Breeze Avenue Context One story with Overhang Cabins 16, 18, 22, 30, 32, 34

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil Conway, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Walker Avenue Context One Story with Overhang Cabin 13, 15, 17

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W. View



CTE - 1553

North East Marzanne Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beiber Sn

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

Cabins 30 and 32 Walker Avenue W Facade

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CE-1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Lighthouse Tabernacle NE Facade

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beiber Sn

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Lighthouse Tabernacle W Elevation

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beiber St

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Electric Shed S Facade

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

Goodwin Avenue Contact One Story with Overhang Cabin 79, 75, 73, 71,
69, 67 (N view)

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil Conolly MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Book Store W Face

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CE-1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beikei Sn

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Snack Shack W Facade

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County, MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Dining Hall complex Rear, SE elevation

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Dining Hall Complex W Facade

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil Conway MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SH170

Dining Hall Complex NE Elevation

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beibei Su

7.8. 2009

MD SHPO

Entry Grade View S

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beirbei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Manager's House S facade

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CE-1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

200 Nazarene Camp Road S Facade

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CE -1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Berbei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

Boyd M. Long Tabernacle W Elevation

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beibei Su

7.8.2009

MD SHPO

Boyd M Long Tabernacle N Facade

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CE - 1553

North East Nazarene Camp

Cecil County MD

Beirbei Sn

7.8.2009

MD SHPD

Delmarva Power Station View W

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